

Thursday, February 19, 1891.

SENATOR INGALLS threatens to write a political novel.

St. Mary's hospital at Rochester, N. Y., was destroyed by fire Monday.

Some of the foreign correspondents say that Emperor William is going crazy.

The managers of the World's fair are throwing mud at Jackson Park and at Congress for cutting down their salaries.

The measure before the legislature relating to loaning the states money to the railroads has a fair chance of becoming a law.

George Vanderbilt has already expended \$400,000 on the foundation and first story of his North Carolina castle, near Asheville.

PRESIDENT HARRISON, in a glowing tribute to the memory of Gen. Sherman, says: "No living American was so loved and venerated as he."

A bill to prevent the shooting of pigeons in exhibitions of marksmanship, and other like sports, has been introduced in the Illinois senate.

The effort to form a Texas league of baseball for the approaching season has failed with but little hopes of its success in time for the approaching baseball season.

Gov. NORTHERN, of Georgia, recently refused to meet Jay Gould, and now that Jay Gould is sick some one wants to know if the Governor's cut was the cause.

The New York contractors who were the lowest bidders for the work of improving Galveston Harbor, have not signed the contract, and the bids are to be re-advertised.

The working men of Washington recently held a mass meeting to discuss the eight hour question, and take measures to secure additional legislation by congress on the subject.

The temperance people of Iowa are enjoining the saloon keepers from selling liquor. If they want to break up the trade thoroughly they should enjoin the patrons from drinking it.

A PORTION of Gov. Hill's last September speech is recalled by a Albany dispatch to the New York World, to show that he was for free silver, it having been charged that he was skulking rather than express himself.

PATTI has been arrested in Berlin for breach of contract. The great diva does not seem to fare well in Germany, where they evidently believe that a bird that can sing and won't sing ought to be made to sing.

AN Austrian ship will be sent out shortly to search in South American waters for the lost Archduke Johann, the Captain John Orth of the full-rigged iron ship Santa Margherita, which is supposed to have been wrecked off Cape Horn.

The Chicago airship has raised the wind very successfully, if it be true that its inventor has induced capital to the amount of \$20,000,000 to back him. Hitherto, however, the wind has not raised the airship to any remarkable extent.

Is the free coinage of silver is a national issue in the campaign of '92, Cleveland may not be president on account of his views on the silver question, but he will have the consciousness of having had the courage to speak his honest convictions.

SOME Republican are advocating nominating Leland Stanford for president on a Farmers' Alliance platform. This would be more transparent than the N. O. New Delta than the recent attempt of Ingalls to make the farmers of Kansas believe that he was a farmer.

The managers of the American Bible Society, desiring that every youth in the land possess a bible, have adopted a plan for furnishing through the Sunday school, one for every child that can read, and in Texas Easter Sunday has been named as children's Bible day.

The Conger anti-cotton seed oil bill now before the Senate ought never to be passed. Repudiated as it is by the Western farmers in whose interest it is nominally framed, the bill, sectional in its character and aimed at the South, should be defeated by the senate. It has been thoroughly exposed by the farmers of the South, the west and all portions of the country as a measure intended to financially benefit some Eastern manufacturers at the expense of the cotton growers. It will be another great victory over sectionalism if this bill is defeated, as now seems likely.

The politicians of both parties are being agitated by the rumor of United States Senator-elect Calvin Brice's early retirement from political life.

SENATOR QUAY says that Blaine would make a good Republican nominee for president. He also mentions several other parties, but Harrison is not in the list. In fact, in the discussion of presidential possibilities, Harrison don't seem to be "in it," with any of the discussers.

MR. JAMES COLLIER, says there's millions in his new electric-light patent. The Edison people made him several flattering money offers for an interest in his new scheme, but Jim wants to reap the harvest himself, and very wisely refused their offers. He says that when his patent is perfected it will be worth more than the whole Edison plant.

A PERSECUTION of the Jews by the Russian government itself might be regarded at this date as an anachronism in any country calling itself Christian but Russia. The civilization of Russia is of comparatively recent origin, and it is at least two centuries behind that of France or England in point of advancement.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT MILLER of the St. Paul road is quoted as saying: "In my opinion, tariffs, both freight and passenger, are better maintained by Western railroads than at any time since the Interstate Commerce law was passed. I think that everybody is maintaining rate steadily and observing the Interstate law."

Gov. HOGG has received a letter from Horace Baker, at Weatherford, post commander of Sam J. Randall post No. 45, of the Grand Army of the Republic, applauding the governor in the name of all the ex-Union soldiers in Texas for the recommendations in his message respecting the need for a Confederate home for the disabled soldiers of the late war.

GEN. SHERMAN is dead. Few Georgians grieve. The people of Georgia are a God-fearing people and are inclined to obey the divine injunction to "love thine enemy," and "forgive those who trespass against you," but his trespasses through Georgia made him an enemy beyond the conception of this inspiration, and a trespasser such as had not been contemplated at the time.

Is half a dozen or more States the legislature have had bills introduced providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people, and in the United States senate Mr. Turpie, of Indiana, offered a proposed amendment to the constitution to the same effect, and the question is now before the people for discussion. We are of the opinion that a vast majority of the people would be in favor of such an amendment.

Is regard to the report that the Northern Pacific preferred stock would be retired, it is stated that the matter has been under consideration for two years, but the company has arrived at no conclusion. It was thought that there would be legal obstacles in the way, but it is believed that none now exist. The earnings of the company recently have been sufficient to more than pay a fixed charge of 5 per cent on the amount of the preferred stock.

Now that the horrors of the battle of Wounded Knee have been told by the Indians, if true, should cause the man who are sometimes designated brave soldiers, to blush with shame, for no brave man will slaughter woman and children. It is true Indians are mean and treacherous, but the Indian policy of the United States is take care of them and try to civilize them, but the treatment they get is enough to make savages out of civilized men sooner than it would civilize them.

SOME of the ordinary expressions of the Chinese are sarcastic enough. A blustering, harmless fellow they call a "paper tiger." When a man values himself overmuch, they compare him to "a rat falling into a scale and weighing itself." Overdoing a thing they call "a hunchback making a bow." A spendthrift they compare to a rocket which goes off at once. Those who expend their charity on remote objects, but neglect their families, are said "to hang a lantern on a rope, which is seen afar, but gives no light below."

The new congressional apportionment says the Dallas Times-Herald promises to make a dozen of the most interesting fights Texas has ever known. The thirteen districts will be so shaped that they will be entirely new, and, excepting Latham and Culberson, none of the present congressmen will have any advantage over their competitors for the nominations. In this district there will be a most interesting contest. To the list which has been published from time to time may now be added that of Barnett Gibbs and W. C. Connor as probable candidates.

A SHINING EXAMPLE.

The attention of suffering wives is called to the plan of campaign adopted by Mrs. Cooney Wagner of Pittsburgh, whose husband came home late from his club one night, says an exchange clipping from the Astorian which always follows overindulgence in iced beverages. She let Cooney have his own way from the time of his arrival in the house until he fell quietly off into the arms of Morpheus. When he attempted to argue with her, using a trying pan to emphasize his points, she suffered in silence. When he renewed the controversy by striking her over the head with a tea cup, thrown with wonderful dexterity, considering his condition she uttered no word of complaint, but sat silent. But when Cooney, weary of his oratorical efforts, subsided into a deep and somewhat somnolent slumber, Mrs. Wagner realized that the time for action had arrived. She was no longer silent and suffering. She became a bundle of aggressive nerves—an Empress Josephine of Domesticity, as it were. Going into the back yard of her residence, she gathered together all the clothes-line within reach, and with this she bound the dreaming Cooney hand and foot, and then sat down to wait.

Morning came, and with it came Cooney to his senses. He found himself lying on his downy couch face down, his arms bound by the stout cords, his feet and legs immovable from the same cause. Then Mrs. Wagner rose in her might, and seizing a large, flat shovel, she let the recalcitrant Cooney have it for all she was worth. For a full ten minutes did she spank her now repentant lord and master until he howled with pain, it may be presumed, mortification. The spanking administered, the lady—who now resembled Bellona, the Goddess of War, rather than the meek Mrs. Cooney, the victim of intolerable peace—loosened the bonds about her husband's legs, and led him, still restrained as to his arms, to the police station, and had him elected to a term in the Workhouse.

Surely there is much in this little domestic drama that is worthy of the attention of down-trodden woman; and if it serves, by force of the example set forth therein, to lighten the woes of any suffering wife, it will not have been printed in vain.

The age of consent in Texas is ten years and there is some prospect of the Legislature increasing it to twelve. The Fort Worth Gazette and the Waco Day have both indulged in a righteous clamor for the time to be still further increased. It should at least be fifteen years. The appeal to increase the time when a girl may be considered old enough to marry or barter her chastity, should touch the heart of every man who honors true womanhood, and we do not believe if rightly considered there will be found many who will stand in the way of this social reform.

A PARTIAL list of the consolidation schemes or deals that have been mentioned within the past week is quite a long one. Approximately it is as follows: The Southern Pacific and the Missouri Pacific are to buy the Atchison, the Richmond Terminal is to buy the New Albany road, the Lake Erie and Western is to acquire the same property, the Richmond Terminal and the Louisville and Nashville are to be united, and the Great Northern is to absorb the Stickney road. It is also to obtain possession of the "So." The Susquehanna and Western is to be bought by any half dozen different lines, and the Baltimore and Ohio is to become a Gould property. If the consolidators continue their work, there will not be an independent road left.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The present Congress says the New York Continent is not going to consider the postal telegraph. None the less, it is a reform that is sure to come sooner or later. The public demand for it is undoubtedly growing, and will soon become irresistible. We are aware that there are those who denounce the idea as dangerous paternalism. But would these same people wish to abolish the postoffice and intrust their correspondence to a private company? And how can it be wise to let the Government carry our letters, but dangerous to allow it to forward our telegrams?

The only difficulties in the postal telegraph scheme are minor questions of ways and means and the adjustment of the Government's relations with the existing companies. These could easily be overcome. The present Postmaster General has emphatically expressed his readiness to undertake the task whenever Congress will give him the necessary legislation. In England, where the telegraph system is in the hands of the Postoffice Department, it costs twelve cents to send twelve words between any two points, and at this low rate there is an annual profit to the Government of over \$500,000. There is no doubt that an American postal telegraph could show still better results in the way of efficient service at low rates.

THE SOUTH NEEDS SAVINGS BANKS.

It should be persistently impressed upon the people of the South, says the Manufacturers Record in a lengthy summary from the St. Louis Republic on the amount annually deposited in savings banks north and south, the importance of establishing savings banks. No community will develop habits of economy and savings unless encouraged thereto by having a place where every spare dime or dollar can be deposited with absolute safety and with a certainty of drawing a fair rate of interest. With savings banks near at hand every man, woman and child gets into the habit of economizing and putting away a few cents or a few dollars as often as possible in order to prepare for a rainy day. Where savings banks are not convenient there is but little inducement for the people to make the small savings which gradually aggregate, as in New England, into hundreds of millions of dollars. The South is now producing an enormous amount of wealth; its farmers are prosperous; its laboring classes of all kinds are fully employed at good wages, and with a united effort through the organization of savings associations it would now accumulate surplus wealth more rapidly than any country in the world has ever done. The millions of dollars that are now hid away in old stockpiles would be drawn out and would furnish an enormous amount of fresh capital with which to handle the business of that section. The leaders in Southern development should consider these facts and endeavor to begin the great work of developing savings banks. There is scarcely a town in the South where a well-managed savings institution could not be made profitable and at the same time prove of much value to the business interests of the place, and encourage in the town, as well as the surrounding country, habits of thrift and economy. The South will never attain the financial strength which it should have until it learns to concentrate and aggregate its money by means of well-managed savings banks.

AN ORATOR AND STATESMAN.

Mr. Gossett's speech in the legislature Tuesday for his bill to declare chattel mortgages on unimproved agricultural products void, showed him to be an orator and statesman. He proved from the state agricultural reports says an Austin correspondent that chattel mortgages on crops are increasing near about 100 per cent every year. That they are destroying the personal independence of the poor men engaged in farming, and he contended that the law under which they are legalized was adopted to meet the supposed needs of the people emerging from reconstruction, and is entirely unfit for the free Texas of to-day. The speech can not be summarized and do the speaker justice, but it was a ringing warning against a relic of the dark days of reconstruction that will probably mark a successful final assault upon a measure that lends the aid of the criminal law to the money lender in making his collections.

WORSE THAN AN ORDINARY FIGHT.

"Articles of agreement have been entered by Captain T. S. Shiel and Peter Erea for a broad sword contest on horseback for \$500 a side. Luke Short is stake holder. The battle will occur as soon as the men can train." Prize fights with light gloves have become frequent while the authorities winked at this violation of the law, in spirit if not in letter, but we wonder if men will be permitted to go into a broad sword contest without restraint, and in case they engage in this contest and one is slain, what the charges against his slayer will be? If there is no law to prohibit such a contest the 22nd Legislature could do nothing better in the time it would take them to enact one.

FEBRUARY STORMS.

The weather prognosticator W. T. Foster, of St. Joseph, Mo., says that while the next storm wave will be of more than average force, it will not be a great storm as will be the one following. It will be due to leave the Pacific coast about the 17th, cross the Rocky-Allegheny valley from the 18th to the 20th and reach the Atlantic coast about the 21st. This storm will cause snows north of the 40th deg. and rains south of it, while the cold wave following it will go below the average for the time of year. The storm will principally affect the Southern states.

The greatest storm of the month will be due to leave the Pacific coast about the 23d, cross the great valley between the 24th and 26th and reach the Atlantic coast about the 27th. It will begin to show signs of force about the time it descends the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains, and will begin a furious storm after it has crossed the Mississippi river, about the 25th and will become a great storm in Eastern states about the 26th or 27th. Following this storm a cold wave will reach far into the South-

ern states with very cold weather along the line between Canada and the United States. It will not cause as much rain and snow as did the storms between the 8th and 14th, but the snows will be more of the blizzard kind. The storm may have sufficient force to develop tornadoes in the Southern states, but the indications do not certainly imply a tornado period.

ANOTHER blizzard has swept over the North, apparently from Dakota to the Atlantic. It has had the same effect in the matter of mixing up wires that nearly every similar storm has had in New York this winter, and we are again told that the telephone has ceased to work there, that the electric lights cannot be lit in consequence of the danger from tangled and broken wires; that the electric street cars have ceased running for a like reason; that the fire alarm circuits are down and many telegraph wires are useless. This is a very old story, which has been told so often this winter that it has become monotonous. It apparently requires but a slight breeze to completely upset the entire electric system of New York and other Eastern cities.

ACCORDING to the official returns which have been compiled and published in the New York Tribune Almanac, the Democrats in the November election carried 29 of the 44 States by pluralities aggregating 1,019,610 and the Republicans 15 States by pluralities aggregating 100,531, leaving a net plurality for the Democrats of 919,079, the largest ever polled for any party in the Union. The figures that produce this result are in every case the votes polled for the heads of state tickets where there were such tickets and the vote for congressmen where there were no state tickets. The Independent Farmer's Alliance vote, which does not enter into this computation, would immensely increase the popular majority against the Republicans, whose defeat was the most overwhelming one in our political annals.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

EVIDENCE OF A GREAT METEORIC SHOWER. In an account of Mexican meteorites, Mr. Fletcher, an English meteorologist, describes fourteen huge masses of iron which have been found within a small section of country. The largest has the form of a bee hive, rises four feet above the ground, and is five feet in diameter at the surface of the soil, beneath which it extends to unknown depth. The second mass, estimated to weigh 4000 pounds, is now in the National Museum at Washington. The Butcher masses number eight pieces, weighing from 290 pounds to 650 pounds, and having a total weight of 4000 pounds. The Sanchez estate mass weighs 252 pounds, and the Fort Duncan mass 974 pounds. The greatest dispersion is 66 miles.

HUNGER AND INFECTION.

The important fact that hunger increases liability to contract certain diseases has been demonstrated experimentally by two Turin doctors. Pigeons usually resist anthrax, but after a fast of six days they proved amenable to the virus if food was still withheld, but resisted it if food was given at the same time as the virus. When the fasting was continued for two days after the inoculation, and food then given, the disease was not prevented, but ran a slower course. Even birds well fed up to the time of the inoculation proved susceptible to the virus if kept without food after inoculation.

THE ELECTRICAL MAP.

An instructive scientific toy sold in Paris, consists of a map, with metallic plugs inserted to mark the chief towns. Questions at the sides of the map ask what are the chief towns of the different Departments, and also have a metallic plug for each. A small electric bell and a dry pile are provided. The child puts one end of the conducting wire over any question plug and moves the other end over the town plugs until the bell rings, when the town is correctly indicated.

INFLUENZA'S CRADLE.

Prof. Tessier, of the Medical Faculty of Lyons, finds influenza to be a growth of Russian soil, and a smouldering malady when not a raging one. The winter life of the people in close heated houses, the bad drainage of the level soil, the universally sodden condition during the April thaw, and the filthiness of the farm-yards, streets and rivers, all tend to make this the home of influenza. The microbe of the disease, in fact, exists in the putrid mud left by the river floods.

The last or a series of five iron bridges contracted for in 1890 by the Bee county commissioners' court has just been completed, says the Beeville Bee. Others will be built as necessity requires. In the construction of these bridges bonds were issued and taken up by the permanent school fund, thus giving the children of the county the interest on the bridge bonds instead of outside capitalists. Bee county is distinctively a progressive county.

A Present To Our Subscribers.

It is with pleasure that we announce to our many patrons that we have made arrangements with that wide-awake, illustrated farm magazine, the AMERICAN FARMER, published at Fort, Wayne, Ind., and read by nearly 200,000 farmers by which this great publication will be mailed direct, FREE, to the address of any of our subscribers who will come in and pay up all arrearsages on subscription and one year in advance from date, and to any new subscriber who will pay one year in advance. This is a grand opportunity to obtain a first-class farm journal free. The AMERICAN FARMER is a large 10-page journal, of national circulation, which ranks among the leading agricultural papers. It treats the question of economy in agriculture and the rights and privileges of that vast body of citizens—American Farmers—whose industry is the basis of all material and national prosperity. Its highest purpose is the elevation and ennobling of Agriculture through the higher and broader education of men and women engaged in its pursuits. The regular subscription price of the AMERICAN FARMER is \$1.00 per year. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING. From any one number ideas can be obtained that will be worth three times the subscription price to you or members of your household, yet you get it FREE. Call and see sample copy.

CITATION.

THE STATE OF TEXAS—To the Sheriff or any Constable of Washington County—Greeting:

You are hereby commanded to summon Frank Alworth, by making publication of this citation for once in each week for four successive weeks previous to the return day hereof, in some newspaper published in your county, to appear at the next regular term of the District Court of Washington county, to be holden at the Courthouse thereof, in the city of Brenham, on the first Monday in March, 1891, the same being the 23d day of March 1891, then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 14th day of November 1890, in a suit numbered on the docket of said Court 6888 wherein Silvey Alworth is Plaintiff and Frank Alworth is Defendant, said petition alleging the nature of Plaintiff's demand to be as follows: A suit for divorce because of the willful abandonment of Plaintiff by Defendant for more than three years.

Herein fail not, but have you then and there before said Court, on the first day of the next term thereof, on to-wit: the 23d day of March, 1891, this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Witness, A. M. Krug, Clerk of the District Court, Given under my hand and the seal of said court, at office, in the city of Brenham, this 22nd day of January, A. D. 1891.

A. M. KRUG, Clerk of District Court, of Washington County.

A true copy of the original and I hereby order the same published in WEEKLY BANNER for four successive weeks previous to return day.

D. E. TEAGUE, Sheriff W. Co.

CITATION.

THE STATE OF TEXAS—To the Sheriff or any Constable of Washington County—Greeting:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED TO SUMMON Louis Freeking, by making publication of this citation for once in each week for four successive weeks previous to the return day hereof in some newspaper published in your county to appear at the next regular term of the District Court of Washington County, to be holden at the Courthouse thereof, in the City of Brenham, on the first Monday in March 1891, the same being the 23d day of March 1891, then and there to answer a petition filed in said Court on the 8th day of Dec. 1890, in a suit numbered on the docket of said Court 6890, wherein Alvina Freeking is Plaintiff, and Louis Freeking is Defendant, said petition alleging the nature of plaintiff's demand to be as follows:

That plaintiff and defendant were legally married in Washington county, Texas on the 15th of Dec. 1881, and continued to live together as husband and wife until Oct. 1st, 1887, when defendant voluntarily abandoned plaintiff. That plaintiff is an actual bona fide inhabitant of said State and county and has been for more than six months next preceding the filing of this suit. That defendant is a transient person and his residence is unknown to plaintiff. That during said marriage plaintiff and defendant had three children born unto them, Anna F. Matilda 5 and Emma 3. That said abandonment was voluntarily and without excuse or justification. Wherefore plaintiff prays defendant be cited to answer this suit, and for a decree of divorce and that the custody, maintenance and education of said children be awarded to plaintiff, and will ever pray, etc.

HEREIN FAIL NOT, but have you then and there before said court, on the first day of the next term thereof, on to-wit: the 23d day of March 1891 this writ, with your return thereon, showing how you have executed the same.

Witness, A. M. Krug, clerk of the district court of Washington county. Given under my hand and seal of said court, at office, in the city of Brenham, this 21st day of January, A. D. 1891.

A. M. KRUG, Clerk District Court, Washington County.

A true copy of the original and I hereby order the same published in the WEEKLY BANNER for four successive weeks previous to return day.

D. E. TEAGUE, Sheriff W. Co.

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